

## WASHINGTON COAL DEALERS IN FEAR OF THE RAILROADS

Reluctant to Contract for Anthracite Unless Insured of Stability of Prices After Congested Conditions Are Relieved.

Committee Appointed by the District Commissioners to Investigate Yards Fails to Find Any Discrimination.

Facilities for Handling Product of the Mines Entirely Inadequate—Impossible to Haul It Promptly From Tracks.

One of the primary causes of the scarcity of fuel in this city, as discovered by the coal committee yesterday, is the reluctance of dealers to contract for premium coal, when they fear the Reading and other companies may at any moment consign large shipments here under contracts with local dealers to sell at \$7.25.

The congested condition of all railroads renders uncertain the time shipments may be received, in some instances it requiring several weeks for cars to make the journey from the mines.

Because orders for coal necessarily deal with the future and the retail price of Reading coal is less than the wholesale price of premium coal from the independent operators, dealers are reluctant to place orders, fearing they may not be able to get their money out of it.

These conditions were brought to the attention of an agent of the coal committee yesterday by S. S. Dalish, who has at his Eckington yards a larger supply than is to be found in the possession of any dealer in the city.

Mr. Dalish was at first reluctant to

THE COAL SITUATION IN WASHINGTON	
Yearly consumption of anthracite coal.....	350,000
Anthracite consumption Nov. 1 to April 1.....	500,000
Average daily winter consumption of anthracite.....	2,600
Maximum daily winter consumption of anthracite.....	4,000
Visible supply of coal of all kinds yesterday.....	2,500
Increased daily consumption of bituminous coal in six years.....	1,000
Increased facilities for handling coal.....	None

speaking of the situation. He finally said that if the truth must be known, the reasons given were responsible for the shortage of coal in the city. He added that he could secure all wanted if insured of the stability of prices.

**Embargo Exists.**

On the other hand a number of dealers produced letters from miners and shippers of coal showing that all shipments to this section are embargoed, and that it is only with difficulty coal can be sent here.

The price quoted at the mines in most of these letters is \$6.75. With the \$2 freight added it would make the cost to the dealer \$8.75, or an advance of \$5 over the normal price. This also makes the premium coal cost local dealers \$1.25 more than the price at which the Reading product is selling, with the cost of handling yet to be added. The Reading Company expected to be able to supply enough for immediate use, but up to the present has failed.

The entire visible supply of coal in this city yesterday was less than 3,500 tons, while the normal consumption with the thermometer standing at the present elevation is 2,000 tons a day. In severe weather the consumption has reached as high as 4,000.

Forty or fifty cars of coal are to be found in the yards at Benning and Trinidad, but this is the property of the

(Continued on Third Page.)

## PRESIDENT PLANNING ALASKAN HUNTING TRIP

Sportsman's Spirit Fired by Mr. New's Experiences--Moose, Bear, and Small Game Abundant.

It is stated on very good authority that President Roosevelt will in the near future make a hunting trip to Alaska. The President has long desired to enjoy the hardships and delights of the pursuit of game in the far Northwest, and has revealed in the sportsman's anticipation of such a trip.

He was deeply interested, yesterday, in the reports made by H. S. New, proprietor of the "Indianapolis Journal," and Jesse Fletcher, who recently returned from a hunt on Kenia Peninsula, Alaska. Mr. New stopped in Washington on his way to New York, and yesterday called at the White House.

Mr. New said that he had a splendid time. In fact, he and Mr. Fletcher are so well satisfied with the results of their hunting trip that they will visit Alaska again next season.

They both brought back excellent specimens of moose which Mr. New, comparing them with the specimens in the state room at the White House, said are much the handsomer. The one secured by Mr. Fletcher measures seventy-two inches in stretch. The head Mr. New secured, he says, is about as large as those at the White House.

**The Journey a Long One.**

In all, Mr. New said, he and his friend were able to spend only fifteen days in the hunting camp on Kenia Peninsula. They left Indianapolis, August 2 last, and were absent seventy-four days. Of this time, he said, fifty-nine were taken up in going to and returning from the hunting grounds. Nothing out of the ordinary occurred to make the trip a

dangerous one. The only unpleasant feature was the rain, which was practically incessant.

No effort, he said, was made to secure small game, which, however, is plentiful.

**Shot Three Moose.**

While on the peninsula, Mr. New had the good luck to shoot two moose, and Mr. Fletcher one. They had opportunity to have killed more had they so desired. As the heads, however, would not have made good specimens, the animals were spared.

In the mountainous section plenty of white sheep were found, and also game birds. Standing in one spot, one day, Mr. New saw as many as 500 white sheep in a flock, and in a single day's tramp, he says, it would not be overestimating to say that 2,500 were seen.

**Rough Work on Peninsula.**

Hunting on the Kenia Peninsula, Mr. New said, is no easy matter, and a person who is not willing to rough it day in and day out had better not undertake the trip. The continuous rain makes the ground wet and soggy. The hunter is obliged to carry his pack, and it takes a stout heart and strong body to do it. The country is covered with a thick growth of willow and heavy underbrush, through which the hunter must make his way.

The Kenia Peninsula, Mr. New said, is a great stamping ground for pot hunters, because of the great quantity and variety of small game. Fortunately, he said, Congress has passed a law limiting the time and the season of the year in which the pot hunter may have full sway. Considering all the conditions and circumstances, Mr. New said this law is a very wise provision.

**Two Dangerous Wild Beasts.**

To a great extent Mr. New said that the hunters he met going to and returning from Kenia Peninsula were Englishmen. There are few dangerous wild animals, though a wounded bear or moose will make a desperate fight.

The destruction of the game, small and large, Mr. New said, is not to be feared at the hands of specimen hunters, but rather from the native Indians. One of the natives, he said, will go out on a hunt and in a single day slaughter more game of all kinds than he would be able to take to his home in a month. They kill simply for the "sport" of killing.

Mr. New will go to New York tomorrow to remain a week before returning to his home in Indianapolis.

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Arrived: Oscar II from Christiansand; Lahn from Genoa; La Champagne from Havre.

## DISTRICT NEEDS CLEARLY SHOWN

Commissioners Present Annual Report to the President for Transmission to Congress.

REVENUES INADEQUATE

Municipal Finances, Funded Debt, and Provisions for Projects of Public Improvements are Renewed.

COMMISSIONERS SHOW BY FIGURES MUNICIPAL NEEDS

Expenditures for year, exclusive of water department.....	\$9,311,923.51
Revenues of the water department.....	429,322.37
Expenditures.....	386,831.34
Balance.....	42,491.03
Total balance to credit of fund.....	419,233.92
Funded debt of the District of Columbia.....	14,198,330.18
Total amount of estimates submitted.....	10,872,372.00

The District Commissioners today submitted to the President their annual report of operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, and the report was transmitted to Congress with the Executive message. Municipal finances, the funded debt, and special provisions for extraordinary projects of public work take up a large part of the report.

The Commissioners refer with regret to the death of their late colleague, John W. Ross, of Senator McMillan, chairman of the Senate District Committee, and of Alexander Shepherd. Owing to the embarrassment experienced during the illness and after the death of Mr. Ross, the Board asks Congress to provide by law for a substitute to act in the case of the disability or death of one of the civil Commissioners.

The report then takes up briefly a review of the current work of the departments, including that of the Engineer Department, recently published in The Times. Several proposed public works are discussed such as the new District Building, the municipal hospital, the Business High School, the filtration and sewage disposal plants.

With reference to the municipal finances, the Commissioners say: "The total expenditures for the year, exclusive of those for the water department, paid entirely out of the revenues of that department, were \$9,311,923.51.

"The proportion of those expenditures payable from the revenues derived from taxes on private property and privileges and from receipts from miscellaneous sources other than the Treasury of the United States was \$1,539,640.59 in excess of the revenues. The excess of such expenditures during the fiscal year 1901 was \$220,182.57. These amounts, aggregating \$1,759,823.16, were advanced under Congress authority, by the United States Treasury, up to the close of the fiscal year 1902, to provide for expenditures which the District revenues were insufficient to meet.

"If the total appropriations for which the District revenues were liable up to the latter date had been paid advances

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF SENATE TO BE BUSY

No Meeting Planned for This Week.

There will be no meeting of the Senate District Committee this week unless the present plan is changed. The committee day is Friday, but the Senate committee is in a measure waiting for action by the House before it begins active work.

Senator Gallinger is to take Senator McMillan's place as chairman of the committee. He is an enthusiastic member of the committee and has always been a hard and efficient worker for the District. He was the "floor leader" for the union railway station bill at the last session and made a fine fight for it against the opposition that developed.

Senator Gallinger is a friend of the "Greater Washington" plan and a friend of generous appropriations, but believes with other members of the Senate District Committee that the personal tax law and the stricter assessment of real estate should be made to yield larger revenues.

The committee now has on its calendar sixty Senate bills, one Senate resolution, three joint resolutions, and four house bills. There are seven Senate District bills in the Senate and one Senate bill in the House. Thirteen Senate bills are in conference and one House bill.

**DECAPITATED BY TROLLEY WIRE.**

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—J. W. Dobbins, a brakeman, was decapitated by a trolley wire while standing on top of a moving freight car at the Market Street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning. He was thirty years old and his home was at Philadelphia.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

EPIGRAMS FROM THE MESSAGE.

Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

The tariff on anthracite coal should be removed.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system.

Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also.

Wherever possible, arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations.

No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States.

Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enlisted man.

In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit.

The Monroe Doctrine can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy.

Neither ships nor men can be improvised when war has begun.

There seems not the slightest chance of trouble with a foreign power.

Rural free delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage; it has become a fixed policy.

The remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home builder.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living.

I again recommend \* \* \* the plans of the Smithsonian Institution for making the Museum under its charge worthy of the nation.

The city (Washington) should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country.

Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value.

The merit system should be extended by law to the District of Columbia.

The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein, it should be kept as it originally was.

Document Read in the Senate and House of Representatives This Afternoon.

Recommends That the Protective Tariff on Anthracite Coal be at Once Removed.

Regulation of the Trusts a Question Entirely Apart From Tariff Revision.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede, but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers, or, in a sense, the pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among the nations of the Old World by the energy, boldness, and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely wrest success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular, the events of the last four years have definitely decided that, for war or for peace, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly; but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would, we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignominiously and shamefully.

But our people, the sons of the men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future with heart and resolute will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home; but we know that we can solve them and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who, in the days of Washington, founded this Government, and, in the days of Lincoln, preserved it.

**WELL BEING OF THE NATION AND ITS CAUSES**

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but by an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage-workers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in flinging our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity—the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fall in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

**THE PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO REGULATE THE TRUSTS**

In my message to the present Congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those

## URGES LIMITED STATEHOOD FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire to Introduce Joint Resolution Favoring Representation in Congress, as Well as in the Electoral College—Direct Vote of the People.

Senator Gallinger, acting chairman of the Senate District Committee, will make a fight for limited Statehood for the District in this session. He intends to make it his chief work in the Senate District Committee and is most hopeful of good progress toward the passage of a joint resolution carrying the plan into effect, if not of its actual passage at this session.

Senator Gallinger will probably introduce his joint resolution this afternoon, after the completion of the reading of the President's message.

With a preamble reciting that an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is necessary the resolution is as follows:

"The District of Columbia shall be considered a State in so far as shall entitle it to representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, and in said District of Columbia Senators and electors shall be chosen by direct vote of the people."

The resolution will give to the District representation in both branches of Congress, to be elected by the people. It will also give the suffrage in Presidential elections. It will not create a legislature for the District and will not change the form of government in any way, leaving that to Congress and the District Commissioners as at present.

Senator Gallinger is behind the measure personally. He is a thorough believer in this form of limited Statehood for the District, and has framed the measure after much thought. He believes that it will meet the wishes of a large part of the District people and at the same time be received favorably in both branches of Congress.

A public mass meeting is to be arranged in the near future, at which the plan may be discussed thoroughly.

The measure will be referred to the Senate District Committee, and there is said to be little doubt of its favorable report. Later it will go to the Judiciary Committee.

## SENATOR CULLOM STRIKES AT MONOPOLY

Introduces a Strong Anti-Trust Measure.

ADDS TO THE SHERMAN LAW

One Section Presented for Consideration Provides for Procurement of Evidence Against Violators.

What has been heralded as the Administration's anti-trust bill was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Cullom. Because the Illinois Senator was for some time chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and therefore familiar with the operation of the laws on the subject, it was announced several weeks ago that President Roosevelt had entrusted to him the preparation of the bill which was to embody his views.

There has therefore been much curiosity to see the result of Mr. Cullom's labors. He proposes to add nine new sections to the Sherman law.

**Against Monopoly.**

Section nine, the first of the proposed new sections, provides "that no article of commerce produced, manufactured, owned, or dealt in, by any person, corporation, association, joint stock company or partnership, organized or carrying on business for the purpose of controlling or monopolizing the manufacture, production or sale of any article of commerce, or for appreciably affecting the cost of such article of commerce to the consumer, or for the prevention of competition in the manufacture, production or sale thereof, shall be transported or carried without the State or Territory in which produced or manufactured."

It further provides that every person, corporation, etc., carrying on business for the purpose aforesaid may be perpetually enjoined and restrained from doing or carrying on any interstate or foreign commerce whatever.

Section 10 punishes any common carrier or transportation company knowingly transporting any property described in section 9 between the States or Territories by a fine of not more than \$5,000.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Asks for Building for Department of Justice.

HIGHER WAGES FOR CLERKS

Mr. Knox's Report to Congress Indicates That 3,450 Convicts Occupy United States Penitentiaries.

Attorney General Knox submitted to Congress today his annual report.

It shows that last year his department disposed of 375 cases in the Supreme Court, and there are 344 cases now pending there. A brief explanation is given of the question involved and the courts' decisions in the more important cases.

Mr. Knox calls attention to the fact that his department is occupying rented quarters, and asked that Congress provide for the erection of a suitable department building.

On July 1, 1901, he says, there were 2,998 United States convicts in various prisons and reformatories in the country. On July 30, 1902, there were 3,150 prisoners.

Mr. Knox strongly recommends that an increase be made in the salaries paid the judicial officers of the Government. He says that they now receive salaries smaller than are paid in the more populous States, and salaries mean by comparison with those paid in England.

A score of statements showing the work in the various departments of the Department of Justice were transmitted to Congress with the Attorney General's report.

## POLICE COMMISSIONER PARTRIDGE VERY ILL

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Police Commissioner John M. Partridge is ill at his home, 829 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He is suffering from bronchitis and pleurisy, which his friends fear may develop into pneumonia.

A physician was with Colonel Partridge a greater part of the night. At the commissioner's home today servants said that he was too ill to be seen. Colonel Partridge contracted a cold on Sunday. He thought that a day in bed would bring him around all right, but during the night he became worse.

## EVENTS OF SECOND DAY IN UPPER HOUSE

The President's Message Heard With Interest.

SENATOR ALGER TAKES SEAT

Anti-Trust and District of Columbia Statehood Bills Among Important Events.

The chief events of the second day's session of the Senate were the reading of the President's message; the presentation of the credentials of the new Senator from Michigan, Russell A. Alger; the introduction of a joint resolution by Senator Gallinger providing for limited Statehood for the District of Columbia, and the introduction by Senator Cullom of an anti-trust bill.

The two first-mentioned matters were listened to with perfunctory interest. It is said, however, that the two measures introduced—the anti-trust bill and the District statehood bill—sound the keynote of the chief work of the Senate this session, or, at least, in so far as pertains to District and national affairs.

**Credentials Presented.**

The new Senator from Michigan was sworn in immediately after the reading of the minutes. Senator Burrows, his colleague, submitted to the Senate the credentials of General Alger, issued by the Michigan executive, and then, taking Mr. Alger's arm, walked with him to the desk of the President pro tem, Senator Frye. In an almost inaudible voice General Alger took the oath which makes him a member of the upper house of Congress.

Sensors Platt of Connecticut and Jones of Arkansas, who were appointed to wait upon the President, made their report, and Secretary Barnes, of the White House staff, followed with the bulky annual message. It was read immediately. Printed copies were distributed to the Senators and the reading was closely followed by Republicans. Few Democrats were present. One of the listeners was Gonzales De Quesada, the Cuban minister. The reading occupied nearly two hours.

The Senate adjourned at 2 o'clock.

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast for the District of Columbia and Maryland—Rain late tonight and tomorrow; winds becoming easterly and fresh to brisk.

The unsettled barometric conditions of Monday have resolved themselves into one general depression, which covers the entire country between the two great mountain ranges, with rain over the southern districts, and light snow in the Northwest.

The temperatures are generally above the seasonal average over the disturbed areas, while in Montana and the greater portion of the districts west of the Rocky mountains they have fallen considerably.

It will be warmer tonight in the South Atlantic States, and colder Wednesday in the East and West.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Gulf coast from Galveston to Tampa, and on the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville to Charleston. Steamers departing today for European ports will have light variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

**TEMPERATURES.**

9 a. m.....	30
12 p. m.....	40
1 p. m.....	45

**THE SUN.**

Sun rises.....7:00 a.m.; Sun sets.....4:30 p.m.

**TIDE TABLE.**

Low tide.....4:50 a. m. and 4:01 p. m.  
High tide.....9:45 a. m. and 9:50 p. m.